A GRAND SUCCESS! THE MODEL'S



SWEEPING, ATTRACTIVE, COMPETITION-CRUSHING

Suit Sale. The crowds that have filled our stores during this sale came expecting unusual bargains. They departed loaded with bundles, and more than satisfied with the grand value THE MODEL is giving at \$15. To make this, the last week of the Great Sale, even more attractive than the last we have marked several new lines down to \$15. Over fifty styles of fine Cassimere, Cheviot, Corkscrew and Worsted Suits, in sacks, frocks, cutaways and Prince Alberts, go this week at \$15. We are not after profits just now, We want to do a big business, and if the weather is somewhat unseasonable our low prices must attract you.



To Give the Boys and Young Men

An equal chance with the men to enjoy some of our unusual bargains, we offer this week choice of nearly 1,000 Boys Long Pants Suits, ages 13 to 18, for

\$11.50.

non & Bannockburn Cheviots, Simoney Worsteds and the out and so make room for a new, clean stock, to-morrow finest grades of Cassimeres and Corkscrews. Not a Suit in and Tuesday you can take your choice of any of them the lot worth less than \$15 to \$18.

To-Morrow and Tuesday Only

We shall offer 75 fine Alpaca Umbrellas, slightly shop-

\$1.35

Each. These Umbrellas are 26, 28 and 30 inches, and These Suits are made from the Fine Imported Shan- range in value from \$2.25 to \$3. In order to close them for \$1.35.

HATS-We are hatters to his majesty THE PUBLIC, and never fail to please with our high qualities and low prices. We guarantee to save you 25c to \$1 on every Hat you buy of us.

INDIANA'S LEADING CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS AND HATTERS,

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO.....PROPRIETORS

BABY'S SKIN AND SCALP Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH,

Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney.

Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin with-out a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood— should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR, Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura. 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Scap. HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid. watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches— how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single appli-cation of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucus accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the de-bilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous cura-tive power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, perma-nent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Im-proved Inhaler; price, \$1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

I CAN'T BREATHE. Chest pains, soreness, weakness, hacking cough, asthma, pleurisy, and inflammation relieved in one minute and assisted to a speedy cure by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A new, instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness of the Chest and Lungs. The first and only pain-killing plaster. All druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1; or, postage free POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA. MAIN LINE PENNA. RAILROAD. On Top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE Will open June 25. ALL TRAINS STOP AT CRESSON. WM. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent, Cresson, Pa. NORTH AMERICAN TURNERBUND.

Opening of the Thirteenth Annual Convention-The Discussions in the Order.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The thirteenth annual

convention of the North American Turnerbund read the journal. opened in the North-side Turner Hall, to-night, with a formal reception to the delegates, at which addresses of welcome were made by Louis Nettleherst, speaking for the Chicago Turngemeinde and by Mayor Roche for the city of Chicago. A large proportion 586 delegates have already arrived, and all of them will be here by to-morrow morning. The actual work of the convention will begin at 10 o'clock. The proceedings may be enlivened by the precipitation of a war between the radical and conservative factions. This war is of something more than passing in-terest, as it involves the question of the attitude of the great German social organizations to the spirit of socialism and anarchy as manifested in their open sympathy with a propaganda of force. The fight may open in the selection of the officers and committees of the convention, but it may be delayed until Monday afternoon or Tuesday, when it may come in the shape of a resolution providing for the appointment of a board of control to regulate the official organ of the Turnerbund. This organ is called the Turn Zeitung. It is published at Milwaukee, and its editor, Mr. Beppe, is radical in his sentiments; during the cal in his sentiments; during the past two years the tone of his paper has been more sympathetic with the anarchist element than it should have been, according to the taste of many of the societies.

Herr Boppe is fully aware of the impending effort to gag him, and he will be present fully prepared to defend his position. A fight was made on him in his own district, but he won easily, and now his enemies have brought the war over into the national convention for settlement. Mr. Nettlehorst, speaker of the Chicago Turngemeinde, will lead the fight on Herr Boppe. "We shall offer a resolution," said he, "that a board of control be appointed to direct the course of our organ, which has been too sympathetic with our organ, which has been too sympathetic with anarchy for the past two years. We do not wish to depose Mr. Boeppe, who is able, brilliant and tenacious of purpose, nor do we want to start another paper. The Turn Zeitung is an independent sheet. It is Boeppe's own property, but its largest support is given by the Turner societies, of which it is the official mouth-piece. We desire simply to place certain restrictions upon its utterances, so that the societies shall be relieved from the edium of apparent approval of reprehensible methods. There will probably be a fight, also, on another point. Each year the national head-quarters is selected by a vote of the convention. For eight years the headquarters have been located at St. Louis, but now a disposition to transfer it to some other city is manifested, St. Louis having betrayed a leauis manifested, St. Louis having betrayed a lean-ing to radicalism which is not generally ing to radicalism which is not generally approved. It is not easy to say where the headquarters will go, but we do not want them here, on account of our district troubles, and they will not be allowed to go to Milwaukee, because there the general officers would fall under the influence and probably become the allies of Mr. Bæppe, so we will try to have them go East, perhaps to New York or Philadelphia. This, of course, is only another phase of the general war, and it will be fought out on the same general lines."

Live Stock Polsoned. secial to the Indianapoits Journa

La POBTE, Ind., May 19 .- Some scoundrel yesterday committed one of the most dastardly outrages ever heard of in this vicinity. William Shadowski is a farmer living near here, and on arising yesterday morning noticed that his cattle seemed sick. On investigation he found their pasture plentifully strewn with a mixture of paris green and salt, and cobs of corn hollowed out and filled with the poisonous stuff. Mr. Shadowski partook of some of the milk for his breakfast and soon became deathly sick, and it was feared for a time he would die. Some of the milk was fed to the poultry, and all died in less than two hours. Samples of the grass-sod were sent to town and the matter will be fully investigated by the authorities. His hogs were also poisoned. The remainder of the family escaped by reason of not drinking any of the cows' milk.

Noting Exceptions with a Bowle-Knife. CLARKSVILLE, Ark., May 19 .- The ralings of Judge Cunningham, in the Johnson county Circuit Court, yesterday, were unsatisfactory to attorney A. P. Mc-Kinnon, who took exceptions to them. He refused to ait down, and when the Judge fined him \$50 a dispute followed, during which Mckinnon cut the judge about the face and neck several times with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. Mckinnon was arrested. The town is greatly excited over the affair,

THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

Galleries of the House Again Crowded by Throngs of Interested Listeners.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed Denounces the Mills Bill in & Speech in Which Facts, Figures and Sarcasm Are Very Happily Blended.

Speaker Carlisle Delivers a Temperate Argument in Favor of the Measure.

Both Gentlemen Warmly Received, and Their Effective Points Greeted with Rounds of Applause-The Scenes in the Chamber.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Jehn Baker not only defeated William R. Morrison for Congress, but he defeated his coadjutors in the House to-day. In debating the Mills tariff bill, Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, essayed to become frisky and charged Baker with having winked at Morrison's defeat by the use of tariff protection money in the hands of John Jarrett and other manufacturers, and old Jehu got up and spanked the Kentuckian in a way which will teach him more discretion in future debates. This charge has repeatedly been made in an anonymous way, and when Breckinridge mustered up hardshood sufficient to intimate, in the very face of the member from Illinois, that money had secured the seat he occupied, it naturally made the old gentleman very angry, and he almost stood on tiptoe as he denounced the statement as basely false and malicious. Mr. Baker made a most telling speech, and showed that it was not only the votes of the laboring men that defeated Morrison, but the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the business man had combined to drive free-traders out of Congress so far as that district was con-

Mr. Reed's speech was the apex of strength. It bristled with facts, and he quoted from English documents printed by members of Parliament to show the trade condition of that country, and that England has been going to the dogs, so far as her industries are concerned, ever since she adopted free trade. A man never had a larger or more intelligent audience in the House, and no one has so far acquitted himself better than Mr. Reed did to-day.

Speaker Carlisle's speech, which closed the debate in general, was uninteresting. He is never eloquent or fluent and he seemed to labor under the embarrassments of the situation. He recognized that he was on the weak side of the

It has been determined by the Democratic members of the committee on ways and means that the tariff bill shall be laid aside on Monday for consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which will occupy the week. Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, who predicted the fate of the Morrison bill, says he has made a canvass of the House, and that the Mills bill will be defeated by ten majority.

Details of Yesterday's Debate. To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, May 19.-Long before the House met this morning every seat in the galleries was occupied, the only deserts in the oasis of fluttering fans and bright costumes being a few seats in the diplomatic gallery and the front row of the executive gallery, reserved for the President and his family. At every door was a large knot of spectators peering over shoulders and under arms to get a glance at the floor upon which the long debate on the tariff bill was to be closed by Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Speaker Carlisle. The buzz of expectancy and the hum of conversation were stilled for a moment while the Chaplain offered prayer, only to break out afresh when the Clerk proceeded to

When the reading of that dreary document had been completed, the House went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois,

in the chair-on the tariff bill. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, was first recognized. He said that yesterday, at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breekinridge] reflecting on his honor, reflecting upon the honor of his constituents. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of W. R. Morrison, in the Eighteenth Illinois district, had been accomplished, "Here is," continued Mr. Baker, "a direct, outrageous attack on my honor and the honor of the district I represent on this floor. In my own name and the name of the entire Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois, which he has dared to defame, I hurl the words back to the gentleman from Kentucky and denounce their imputation as grossly untrue. I
hurl the words back into the face and teeth of
the gentleman of Kentucky with absolute and
unmitigated defiance. [Applause and laughter.]
To use an expressive, but not very elegant figure
of speech, no gentleman from Kentucky shall
swing his blackenake whip over my shoulders
and over the shoulders of my constituents with
impunity. He would at least inpur the risk of impunity. He would at least incur the risk of having it wrenched from his hand and feeling the hot end of it, mayhap. If there be distinction in the adjective Kentuckian, then I am a Kentuckian. I first saw of the light of day hard by the shades of Ashland, the home of that important Kentuckian, Henry Clay, unswerving as adamant in his great-hearted patriotism; as adamant in his great-hearted patriotism; great in all his proportions, eloquent as mortal ever was in pleading the mighty cause of his country, and his whole country, and whose old-time seat of peerless honor and glory in this hall is now, alas, worse than empty. [Applause and laughter.] That seat is filled by a gentleman whose speeches are garlands of flowers without leaves or fruit; totally unsuited to affairs and well adapted to a lady's boudoir [laughter], but for their habitual touches of something approaching domineering arrogance. That old-time seat, I say, is worse than empty, occupied as it is by a gentleman who hisses occupied as it is by a gentleman who hisses through his teeth, with uninformed reason, the grand idea of the grand old statesman whom he succeeded. The collossal shade of that great man hovers over the Republic. It walks the North land and the South land, and will be a living inspiration in this mighty contest, this impending groundswell which will lift President Cleveland from the White House and, very Cleveland from the White House and, very probably, lift the gentleman from the seat of Henry Clay. [Applause on the Republican side.] The words of the gentleman from Kentucky challenge comparison between his district and mine. The Congressional Directory shows that 30,339 votes were cast for Congress in my district, while in his but 4,891 were cast [applause], about one-eighth of the voting population, and all voting on one side. Whatever the reason of this curious arrangement may have been, the this curious arrangement may have been, the gentleman from Kentucky represents one-sixth of the votes I represent. It will be seen that the gentleman does not occupy ground that makes it prudent for him to indulge in reckless statements reviling the honor of an election in another State, of which he actually knows nothing, even if the law of fair and honest and

long attached to it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Baker's remarks, Mr. Breckinridge said that he had made no charge against the venerable gentleman from Illinois. He was the simple usufruet of what others did. "He got the benefit of what other parties did, and I have no doubt, from what I have heard of Breckinridge said that he had made no charge against the venerable gentleman from Illinois. He was the simple usufruet of what others did. "He got the benefit of what other parties did, and I have no doubt, from what I have heard of him, that he was in the main ignorant of what was done; that in the innocence of his simple modesty he thought it was his intellect and great popularity that accounted for the defeat of Mr. Morrison, and I am serry if the facts

should dispel that pleasing conceit of the venerable gentleman from Illinois." [Applause on the Democratic side.] MR. REED'S SPEECH. Mr. Reed, of Maine, was then recognized. He said that he purposed to discuss some of the general principles which underlie the two modes of national action which were confessedly in dispute in Congress and in the country. He would treat the bill as in their hearts the leaders on the other side treated it—as a step only in a particular direction. How important the propositions at issue were, the issense interest already excited by the pending measure on two continents, bore the strongest witness that could be borne by men. Those who, living on this side of the ocean, grew articles which were necessary for the comfort and happiness of the people of the United States, were on one side of the question, while the foreign manufacturers, foreign political economists and foreign statesmen were all on the other side. This, however, should not prejudice the question. If it be true that by having their goods manufactured abroad, the people of the United States as a whole, would become richer and more prosperous, would have their houses better furnished, their tables spread with finer linen and covered with more healthful food: if their bodies would be protected by warmer woolens from the colds of Maine and by finer clothing from the burning sun of Texas; if they would, on the whole, and from generation to generation, enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life, and would themselves be more intelligent, more independent and better fitted to be the citizens of a Republic already great and destined to be mighty beyond all former dreams of empire, then by all means sink national prejudice, burst the barriers of provincial narrowness, and with one accord adopt not merely the present bill, but such legislation as would treble the spindles of Europe and destroy our own—such measures as would put out our furnaces and illuminate those beyond the sea. If of every two dollars in our pockets, one alone was sufficient, if spent in England, to give us all we had now, and we were sure of still having in our pockets the same two dollars which we now had, surely the problem was too easy for dispute, too simple for discussion. We had only to pass a bill which gave free course to what the free-trade professors, with glib secularization of the Deity, called the international law of the Almighty; and if th ers on the other side treated it-as a step only other side were true to their logic, and did not palter with both their language and their con-victions, they could propose no other course. Napoleon was right when he said that Europe must be Cossack or republican: Lincoln was right when he said the United States must be either free or slave. The house, divided against itself, had to unite or fall. The revenue-reform argument was either false pretense or covers the whole ground. Protection was either in its essence a benefit or a curse. You cannot dilute a curse and make it a blessing. Ratsbane and water are no more food than ratsbane pure. Incidental protection was a sham. Tariff for revenue only went down before the same arguments which were used against protection. If protection be a tax for manufacturers' benefit, then it was the same tax if it be the result of even a revenue tariff. Incidental protection was of all the most inexcusable. It was an accident which ought to be avoided, like a railway disaster. The President was the leader of the Democracy. He was also the dispenser of patronage, and as he was rapidly shaking the dust of civil-service reform off his feet he was assuming control over his party. There was but one free trade, and the President There was but one free trade, and the President was its prophet. Whoever fell in battle in the service of this new Allah and its prophet for him shall open the shining gates of the heaven of foreign missions and federal offices. There are remarkable figures to be deduced from the President's message; figures which must light up the pathway of Democratic duty with the electric light of conscience. In 1887, \$40,000,000 of woolen goods were imported, paying \$27,000.

O00 of duties—40 per cent. on cost and duties. This went to the government. Three hundred and fifty-six millions of woolen manufactures were bought that same year by the impoverished American people. Under the radiant light of the message it would be seen that \$142,000,000 of that money went into the gaping pockets of manufacturers and were lost forever to the down-trodden people. We imported \$31,000,000 worth of silks; we manufactured \$46,000,000, of which \$16,500,000 lined the purses of the plunderers. The same story could be told of plunderers. The same story could be told of every protective industry, until the total of more than \$1,000,000,000 of the peoples' money rolls into the pockets of these licensed robbers of the poor. 'If this message from our ruler be true, every factory is the abode of a robber baron, more felt and sure than ever swooped down a European hillside to harry a cavalcade of honest merchants. In every mine lurks a nore dreadful giant than ever before smelled the blood of an Englishman. But what do the friends of virtue propose to do with these wicked people! Sweep them out of existence with the strong hand of justice! Did the gentleman from Texas intend to lasso these creatures and tangle them in the folds of his lariat? Did the gentleman from Arkansas mean that from their dead bodies the handle of his bowie knife should protrude? They would have only the delightful punishment of being turned over to the melting eloquence, the soothing rhetoric of the gentle-man from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge,] white he explained his theory of fair plunder, of honest and decent robbery, with no restrictions save such as would be satisfactory to those good manufacturers who had been admitted to private interviews by the back stairs. The castles of the marauders were still to smoke upon the hill tops and the tall chimners were still to break the sky line of this unhappy country. They are to be allowed to rob within 7 per cent. of what they rob now, and as compensation they were to be let loose upon the markets of the world, where, according to the learned chairman, they were to resp larger wealth and pile up statelier millions. If the President was right, and gentlemen did not dare to doubt him, an annual tribute was paid protected manufactan annual tribute was paid protected manufacturers out of the pockets of the people more impoverishing than ever was exacted by an Oriental despot. In the face of the duty to free the people from this iron yoke, you gentlemen stand higgling about the amount of the tribute. Instead of \$47 for every hundred, they propose to give \$40 of the people's money and throw into the trade the markets of the world. If it were a tribute, be bold and sweep it away. Why did they hesitate? Was it because they dared not be caught lowering the wages of the laboring men who have votes? Have the courage of your leader's convictions—for has not the gentleman from Texas. God-father of this bill, who has promised to bring it up in the nurture and admonstition of the Lord—loudly proclaimed to the open day that tariffs have nothing to do with wages? Is it out of mercy to the capitalist that you falter? Do you say there is capital invested under our laws, and we must under our laws, and we must keep faith with those who have invested it? Whether faith should be kept with such vampires is for you to say. But surely, no better faith need be kept than to pay back every cent they have invested. If the President be right, and John Randolph Tucker be right; if the honorable and gallant member be right; if J. S. Moore, who fixes the tribute in 1882 at \$1,000,000,000,000 more than any of us, be right—if they

000,000,000 more than any of us, be right—if they all be right, then every year more than \$1,000,000,000,000,000, come out of the people for these men.

He did not propose to defend protection. Its vast growth within the last quarter of a century defended it better even than elequent orations. It was born with the Republic. It was the faith and practice of every civilized nation under the sun, save one. It had survived the assaults of all the professors of the "dismal science" called relition professors of the "dismal science" called politica economy. It had stood up against all the half knowledge of learned men who never had sense enough to transmute their learning into wisdom. On the face of the earth to-day there were but two sets of people who believe in free trade, whether pure and simple or disguised as revenue reform, and those two are the masked majority of the committee on ways and means and their followers and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with Ireland suppressed. Russia, the granary of Europe, had abandoned free trade, with the striking result that whereas, in 1876, before the duties were raised, she bought eight million hundred weight of British metals and paid therefor \$30,000,000, she got the same quantity in 1884, and paid only \$17,000,000 for it Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, that child of Britain herelf, had all joined the army of protection. It was the instinct of humanity against the assumption of the bookmen. It was the wisdom of the race of the committee on ways and means and their of the bookmen. It was the wisdom of the race sgainst the wisdom of the few. Man derived statements reviling the honor of an election in another State, of which he actually knows nothing, even if the law of fair and honest and manly dealings was not sufficient to restrain him.

The bottom truth about the election in the Eighteenth district of Illinois is that that district was released from the entanglements of one of the most wretched slums that could be found anywhere in the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] As an illustration of this fact, Mr. Baker sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a resolution adopted by the citizens of East St. Leuis, without regard to party, thanking him for having rescued the district from political debauthery which had so mith of this world. The great blunder of the Her professor of political economy was that he created human beings as if every man were an .

101 East Washington St. ·13, 15 and 17 South Delaware St.

FURNITURE Carpets, Straw Mattings Rugs, Stoves, Baby Carriages

New passenger elevator. No tiresome stairs to climb. Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock p. m.

PAYMENTS OR CASH!

W. J. WALSH, The Tailor,

64 South Illinois Street. Choice fabrics and elegant-fitting garments at moderate prices the rule, and not the exception. .

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

J. H. CLARK, 66 East Washington street (up stairs) has been given the contract for making the photographs of the Soldiers' Monument, the excellence of his work having commended him to the Monument Commission. Mr. Clark does the finest work in all branches of photography at reasonable prices. Persons visiting the city are invited to call and look at his great and beautiful variety of photographic art. Babies' pictures a specialty.

OAKWOOD FARM.

Indianapolis Importing and Breeding Stock Co. SIX MILES SOUTH OF INDIANAPOLIS, ON BLUFF ROAD.

Norman, Percheron, French Coach and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares; also, Shetland Ponies. All horses for public service until sold. Persons desiring to visit the Farm, call on HORACE WOOD, 25 Circle street, Indianapolis, Ind. JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, Pres't. THO'S. G. BARRY, Sec'y.